

Senate

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1965

The Senate met at 10 a.m., and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

Rev. Benjamin E. Sheldon, minister, Sixth Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace, Father of our Lord, Jesus Christ, we sincerely and humbly beseech Thee to look in mercy upon the United States of America, and upon these, Thy servants, gathered here in this sacred Chamber. May wisdom beyond them and power from on high be theirs as they deliberate and legislate for the people of this great land. Grant to them the ability to see beyond the present and the transitory, to the changeless and the eternal, that the good of America and the world may be advanced, and men everywhere may enjoy the blessings of tranquillity and peace. Give them courage to maintain the right and to withstand the evil of this present age. For the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 6, 1965, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and it was signed by the Vice President.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

THE CALENDAR

On request by Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the following calendar measures were considered and acted upon as indicated:

AMENDMENT TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT

The bill (H.R. 7847) to amend the Small Business Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report (No. 382), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to increase by \$120 million the portion of the Small Business Administration's revolving fund which may be on loan to small business investment companies and State and local development companies pursuant to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. This would be accomplished by raising to \$461 million the present ceiling of \$341 million contained in section 4(c) of the Small Business Act. Thus, the legislation does not appropriate or authorize the appropriation of any new funds for the Small Business Administration. It merely gives the agency authority to utilize funds already available in the revolving account.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The limitation which the bill would raise governs SBA programs of financial assistance to small business investment companies and to State and local development companies. Under these programs SBA purchases the subordinated debentures of small business investment companies licensed under the 1958 act, provides loan funds to such SBIC's, and makes loans to State and local development companies.

Hearings were held on the bill on June 18, 1965, at which the Small Business Administrator testified. He informed the committee that the present ceiling of \$341 million for these programs will be reached within the next few weeks. Once the statutory limitation is reached, no further loans may be made for these programs, regardless of the amounts which SBA may have available in its revolving fund.

PROMPT ACTION ESSENTIAL

Thus, it is essential to take prompt action to increase the authorization for these pro-

grams, to prevent their coming to an abrupt halt. Such a loan cutoff, of course, even if only temporary, would adversely affect SBIC's and small firms receiving assistance from them and would block progress on local development company projects in many communities throughout the Nation.

The amount of the proposed increase is based upon SBA's projection of requirements for these programs through June 30, 1966. It is estimated that loans and commitments outstanding for such purposes would total about \$461 million by that date.

Since the enactment of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, SBIC's have provided needed equity and long-term loan funds to small concerns in a total amount of more than \$700 million, comprising more than 15,000 investment transactions. And SBA has made over 650 loans for approximately \$87 million to local development companies in 47 States, on projects amounting to about \$129.5 million, which have generated an estimated 31,700 jobs. SBA has made 14 loans under the State development company program totaling \$10,233,750. The loans have been made to State development companies in Arkansas, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. The SBIC program and the local development company program at present have a substantial number of pending loan applications, and one application by a State development company for a loan is now pending.

AMENDMENT TO THE NORTHERN PACIFIC HALIBUT ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1975) to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment, on page 2, line 4, after the word "amount", to insert "not in excess of \$500,000"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937, as amended (16 U.S.C. 772-772i), is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"Sec. 11. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to provide, by contract, grant, or otherwise, facilities for office and any other necessary space for the Commission. Such facilities shall be located on or near the campus of the University of Washington in the State of Washington and shall be provided without regard to the cost-sharing provisions in the Convention.

"(b) There is authorized to be appropriated such amount, not in excess of \$500,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report (No. 383), explaining the purposes of the bill.

15195

July 7, 1965

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of S. 1275 is to authorize the construction of badly needed quarters for the Halibut Commission on or adjacent to the University of Washington campus.

The Halibut Commission has been quartered on the University of Washington campus since 1925; both the Commission and the university have benefited from the relationship. The Commission staff, for example, has contributed to the program of the college of fisheries through participation in seminars and presentation of lectures. On the other hand, the Halibut Commission has benefited from the direct contact it has been able to maintain with the university faculty as well as from the ability of its staff to attend classes and otherwise take advantage of the regular academic work on the campus.

The university is now in the process of designing and constructing a new wing to the fisheries building to house the new fisheries research institute. It is, therefore, both appropriate and urgent that plans be initiated for the construction of new quarters for the Halibut Commission which is currently housed in a wooden structure of 1917 vintage. It should be added at this point that the Commission is international and supported jointly by the United States and Canada; facts indicating the proper role of the Federal Government in providing facilities for the staff.

Canada has recognized this and currently provides office space for the staffs of the International North Pacific Commission—located on the campus of the University of British Columbia—and the International Pacific Salmon Commission. Canada has also indicated its willingness to provide space in Canada for the Halibut Commission.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The Northern Pacific Halibut Act was originally adopted in 1924 and has been rewritten in 1932 and again in 1937. Its purpose was and is to give effect to the convention between Canada and the United States which was entered into in order to restore and preserve the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. Halibut is a valuable resource but its unregulated taking by nationals of both Canada and the United States during the 1920's and early 1930's had brought it near the point of total elimination. To overcome what would certainly have been a tragic loss, this country and Canada undertook a program of season regulation, equipment restrictions, catch limits, and research which, because of the full cooperation of the Governments and the fishermen and the supporting institutions, has brought halibut back into the forefront of American fishery resources. In short, the program envisioned and made possible by the Northern Pacific Halibut Act is extremely important. Further, the International Pacific Halibut Commission is an integral and essential part of this overall effort to maintain halibut on a sustained yield management basis so that the maximum catch can be taken annually consistent with sound and tested principles of conservation.

The bill (H.R. 5306) to continue the authority of domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 385), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The bill, as amended, would extend through October 15, 1968, the authority for commercial banks to pay on certain foreign time deposits higher rates of interest than those otherwise permitted by regulations issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This authority would be confined to time deposits of foreign governments, central banks, or other monetary authorities and international financial institutions of which the United States is a member. The present law, enacted October 15, 1962, provides an exemption from the interest rate ceilings on such deposits for a period of 3 years after that date. Without the extension of this authority, under paragraph 14 of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 371b), and subsection (g) of section 18 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(g)), domestic banks would be limited in the payment of interest on foreign official time deposits to the ceiling rates applied to other time deposits.

This legislation and the existing law are parts of the U.S. Government's continuing and strengthened program to improve the international balance-of-payments position of the United States. As recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the authority originally granted for a 3-year period would be made permanent. H.R. 5306, as passed by the House of Representatives, however, would be limited to a 3-year extension, and the Senate committee concurs in this limitation.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 7997) making appropriations for the sundry independent offices, executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1727) to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

MARIJA MALNAR

The bill (S. 621) for the relief of Marija Malnar was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Marija Malnar shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 391), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Marija Malnar. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee.

ALVA ARLINGTON GARNES

The bill (S. 861) for the relief of Alva Arlington Garnes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Alva Arlington Garnes, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Edgar Taitt, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That no natural parent of the beneficiary, by virtue of such parentage, shall be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 392), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to grant to the minor child to be adopted by citizens of the United States the status of a nonquota immigrant which is the status normally enjoyed by the alien minor children of citizens of the United States. The bill provides that no natural parent of the beneficiary shall be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

YOM TOV YESHAYAHU BRISZK

The bill (S. 869) for the relief of Yom Tov Yeshayahu Briszsk was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212(a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yom Tov Yeshayahu Briszsk may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act: *And provided further*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 393), explaining the purposes of the bill.